CWD Sample Submission to ODA Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory

Guidance for Herd Certification Program and Preserves

- All captive white-tailed deer and cervids enrolled in the herd certification program that are 365 days or older that die for any reason are required to be tested for CWD.
- The obex and retropharyngeal lymph nodes are required to be submitted for testing to the ADDL or an approved laboratory.
- The tissue should not be frozen. Both fresh and formalin-fixed tissues are required
- The tissues are to be collected by a CWD certified accredited veterinarian.
- Preserve owners may become certified to collect tissue for CWD testing of animals from their preserve.

Guidance for Hunters Submitting Samples for CWD Testing

- Deer heads can be submitted in person or shipped on ice packs in a leakproof, insulated cooler to the ADDL.
- **Hunters can work with the Ohio Department of Natural** Resources for guidance on sample collection

CWD Sample Collection Certification

- Available to accredited veterinarians and preserve owners
- **Contact ODA Division of Animal Health for more information.**

For program information, applications and more visit www.agri.ohio.gov or scan below.















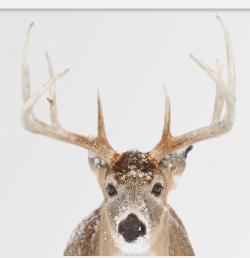


What is Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)?

- CWD is a fatal neurodegenerative disease that affects deer, elk, and moose.
- CWD is caused by an abnormally folded, naturally occurring protein, called a prion.
- CWD is in the family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs).
- It is spread through direct animal to animal contact or by contact with saliva, urine, feces and carcass parts of an infected animal. It is also spread through contaminated materials in the environment.
- Clinical signs may include weight loss, behavior changes, excessive salivation, excessive thirst and urination, lack of coordination and loss of fear of humans. Animals may be infected for months before showing signs of CWD.
- There is no treatment or vaccine.

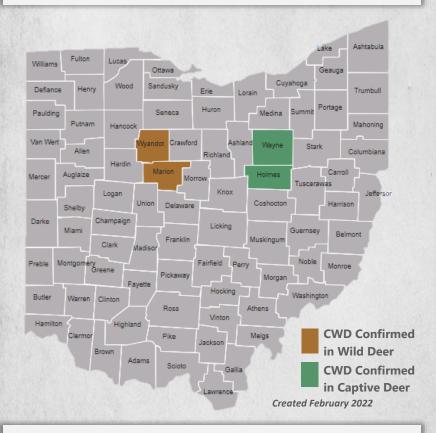
Is CWD Zoonotic?

- The U.S. Center for Disease Control has not had a reported case of CWD in people.
- It is unknown if CWD can affect people. It is important to limit human exposure. Do not eat meat from an animal that has tested positive for CWD.
- Visit <u>www.cdc.gov</u> for more information.



Where has CWD Been Detected?

- CWD was first detected in 1967 in Colorado.
- It has been detected in 30 states and continues to spread geographically.
- CWD was first confirmed in Ohio in a captive deer in 2014
- CWD was first confirmed in Ohio in wild whitetail deer in Wyandot county in December 2020. CWD was detected in wild deer in both Wyandot and Marion counties in 2021.



Are there captive deer in Ohio?

- There are captive deer farms in 77 counties in Ohio.
- All captive whitetail deer are required to be licensed or registered with the Ohio Department of Agriculture.
- ODA has a nationally approved, voluntary herd certification program for all cervid species.
- The herd certification program is a collaborative effort with U.S.
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and cervid producers to prevent the incident and interstate spread of CWD.

Ohio's Herd Certification Program (HCP) Information and Requirements

	Monitored Herd*	Status Herd	Certified Status Herd	Preserve*
Initial Facility Inspection	√	√	√	√
Initial Inventory Form		√	√	
Annual License (March 31)	√	√	√	√
Annual Inspection	√	√	√	√
Annual Inventory	√	√	√	
CWD Testing of All Deaths (>12 mo)	√	√	√	√
Official ID (>12mo)	√	1	√	√
Unique Visible ID (>12mo)	√	1	√	√
Fencing Requirements	✓	1	√	√
Fencing Inspection	1	√	√	√
Reporting of Escapes	√	√	√	\checkmark
Certification Agreement		√	\checkmark	
Intrastate Movement		\checkmark	√	
Interstate Movement**			√	
Movement Records	√	1	√	√

^{*}Monitored herds and preserves are registered/licensed with ODA and are not part of the Herd Certification Program.

^{**}Must meet Tuberculosis, Brucellosis and CWD interstate movement requirements.